

TABLE 3.2.2.B EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN SCS SOIL TYPES AND KCRS SOIL TYPES

SCS Soil Type	SCS Hydrologic Soil Group	KCRS Soil Group	Notes
Alderwood (AgB, AgC, AgD)	C	Till	
Arents, Alderwood Material (AmB, AmC)	C	Till	
Arents, Everett Material (An)	B	Outwash	1
Beausite (BeC, BeD, BeF)	C	Till	2
Bellingham (Bh)	D	Till	3
Briscot (Br)	D	Till	3
Buckley (Bu)	D	Till	4
Earlmont (Ea)	D	Till	3
Edgewick (Ed)	C	Till	3
Everett (EvB, EvC, EvD, EwC)	A/B	Outwash	1
Indianola (InC, InA, InD)	A	Outwash	1
Kitsap (KpB, KpC, KpD)	C	Till	
Klaus (KsC)	C	Outwash	1
Neilton (NeC)	A	Outwash	1
Newberg (Ng)	B	Till	3
Nooksack (Nk)	C	Till	3
Norma (No)	D	Till	3
Orcas (Or)	D	Wetland	
Oridia (Os)	D	Till	3
Ovall (OvC, OvD, OvF)	C	Till	2
Pilchuck (Pc)	C	Till	3
Puget (Pu)	D	Till	3
Puyallup (Py)	B	Till	3
Ragnar (RaC, RaD, RaE)	B	Outwash	1
Renton (Re)	D	Till	3
Salal (Sa)	C	Till	3
Sammamish (Sh)	D	Till	3
Seattle (Sk)	D	Wetland	
Shalcar (Sm)	D	Till	3
Si (Sn)	C	Till	3
Snohomish (So, Sr)	D	Till	3
Sultan (Su)	C	Till	3
Tukwila (Tu)	D	Till	3
Woodinville (Wo)	D	Till	3
Notes: 1. Where outwash soils are saturated or underlain at shallow depth (<5 feet) by glacial till, they should be treated as till soils. 2. These are bedrock soils, but calibration of HSPF by King County DNRP shows bedrock soils to have similar hydrologic response to till soils. 3. These are alluvial soils, some of which are underlain by glacial till or have a seasonally high water table. In the absence of detailed study, these soils should be treated as till soils. 4. Buckley soils are formed on the low-permeability Osceola mudflow. Hydrologic response is assumed to be similar to that of till soils.			

KCRTS Land Cover Types

KCRTS supports four land cover types: forest, pasture, grass, and impervious. These cover types shall be applied in accordance with Core Requirement #3 and as specified in Table 3.2.2.C. Predevelopment land cover types are determined by whether the project is in a Basic or Conservation Flow Control Area and whether the area in question is a target surface, as defined in Section 1.2.3.1. Target surfaces within Basic Flow Control Areas and non-target surfaces are modeled as *existing site conditions*; for target surfaces in Conservation Flow Control Areas the predeveloped condition is assumed to be *historic site conditions*.

TABLE 3.2.2.C KCRTS COVER GROUPS AND AREAS OF APPLICATION

KCRTS Cover Group	APPLICATION	
	Predevelopment	Post-Development
Forest	All forest/shrub cover, irrespective of age.	All permanent (e.g., protected by covenant or CAO designation) onsite forest/shrub cover, irrespective of age, planted at densities sufficient to ensure 80%+ canopy cover within 5 years.
Pasture	All grassland, pasture land, lawns, and cultivated or cleared areas, except for lawns in redevelopment areas with predevelopment densities in excess of 4 DU/GA.	Unprotected forest in rural residential development shall be considered half pasture, half grass. Pasture areas to be retained on large rural residential lots (10 acres or greater) may be modeled as half pasture, half grass.
Grass	Lawns in redevelopment areas with predevelopment densities in excess of 4 DU/GA.	All post-development grassland and landscaping and all onsite forested land not protected by covenant or SASA designation (except in rural areas as noted above). Pervious areas that include underdrain collection systems (e.g., grass or synthetic turf sport fields) should be modeled as 75% grass and 25% effective impervious.
Wetland	All delineated wetland areas (except cultivated/drained farmland).	All delineated wetland areas (except cultivated/drained farmland).
Impervious ⁽¹⁾	All impervious surfaces, including heavily compacted gravel and dirt roads, parking areas, etc., and open water bodies (ponds and lakes).	All impervious surfaces, including compacted gravel and dirt roads, parking areas, etc., and open water bodies, including onsite detention and water quality ponds. ⁽²⁾
<p>⁽¹⁾ Impervious acreage used in KCRTS computations should be the effective impervious area (EIA). This is the gross impervious area multiplied by the effective impervious fraction (see Table 3.2.2.E, p. 3-29). Non-effective impervious areas are considered the same as the surrounding pervious land cover.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ To avoid iterations in the facility sizing process, the "assumed size" of the facility need only be within 80% of the final facility size when modeling its contribution of runoff from direct rainfall.</p>		